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younger and more thoughtful Nonconformists that the war is a bitter wrong and a gigantic blunder."

Dr. Clifford, the president of the Baptist Union, is totally opposed to the war. He says: "I find a *loathing of the war everywhere*. It is a testimony to the imbecility of statesmen. When I think how the lust of gold has grown on us, and how the passion for territory has been fed, I am alarmed for my country." Mr. Silas Hocking's public protest against the war brought him "*an immense number of letters*" thanking him for his manly words. The bishop of London has written a letter to his clergy deploring the national pride and holding the clergy responsible for this temper manifested by the people, and exhorting them all to listen to the voice of God.

Because of the British disasters, a day of humiliation and prayer was proposed. In reference to this Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell wrote:

"By all means let us have days of prayer and humiliation, only let us pray and be humble for the right things. If a man or a bishop asks me to go to church to pray that more thousands of brave fellows—including, perhaps, my nearest and dearest—may be left in their blood by the Tugela, the Modder, or the Kei, I can do nothing of the kind. But if we are to pray for peace and goodwill, and not merely that we may 'see this thing through,' I shall be there. If we are to humble ourselves for the evil English of our despatches, for acceptances written to act as refusals, for speeches that could only wound and goad to anger, for delayed proposals and hastened troops, and, in short, for the whole machinery and apparatus of provocation set in motion against a small power with the population of Salford and Oldham, then we all ought to go. But to ask us to go to church and lament before God that more Dutch farmers have not been blown to pieces and more Boer families left broken-hearted is beyond the elasticity of conscience of the most ordinary man of the world. Negotiations conducted in the spirit of Gladstone, rather than nagging provocations and shufflings in the manner of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, would have saved our prestige, strengthened our empire, secured speedy justice for the white races, preserved our gallant soldiers alive, and offered to the world an example of courage superior even to the splendid daring of the field."

Opposition to the war may not grow to large enough proportions to force the government to stop it, though this is not so sure if a few more disasters befall. But its existence in the nation, among people whose ability, character and patriotism are of the highest, is a significant fact. It is the Gladstone spirit, deep-rooted and widespread among the people, contending for the true English life and character, the true English progress and glory, the true English greatness and honor. It is as brave as it is right. It dares to utter itself while the whole English army is in the field, when the government is quick to scent treason. It is not afraid to confess England's sin and shame when all Europe is full of dislike of her and desire for her humiliation. It is an extraordinary

exhibition of moral faithfulness and political courage. Whatever it may or may not accomplish just now, its existence in Parliament and among the people is an encouraging sign. It is the salt of the islands. It is the light of England's life. It is an assurance that false patriotism, greed and lust of dominion cannot carry the citadel of Britain's strength. When the present storm is over and the destructive elements have had their moment of ruinous pleasure, these men will bring England back to her moorings. There will be a great reaction against the avaricious, ambitious, supercilious jingoism and rough-shod imperialism which have brought the country into its present state of pride and reckless inhumanity, which none deplore so much as those who love and honor England most.

Editorial Notes.

Turncoat Peace Men.

Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, leader of the religious work in St. James' Hall, London, and editor of the *Methodist Times*, has been swept away from his peace anchorage by the tide of war sentiment in England. He was the last man in England that we supposed would abandon his former professions and work. We have heard him in St. James' Hall plead against "the crowning insanity of war" as almost no other preacher in England could do. For thirty years on platforms all over Great Britain he has been uttering such sentiments as these:

"All race-hatred is simply diabolical." "Any man who says that any other nation is the natural or necessary enemy of our own is a disciple of antichrist." "I blush to say that the protest against war to-day does not come from the Church but from the Socialists." "The kingdom which Christ came to establish was a kingdom of peace." "God has made of one blood every nation under heaven. If instead of spending our time, money and brains in misunderstanding and deceiving one another, in making one another miserable and in killing one another, we spent our time, money and brains in trying to make one another happy, what a delightful world this would become!" "Undoubtedly Count Tolstoy is perfectly right when he says that we cannot overcome evil by resisting it. As John Bright declared, 'Force is no remedy.' Love is the only remedy."

But now Mr. Hughes has abandoned all this. He has done "as much as any other man" to bring on the Transvaal War, and is one of the most rabid supporters of the British side of it. He has adopted the inane theory of a South African Dutch conspiracy to drive the British into the sea. He attempts on this ground, in an editorial of thirteen paragraphs in the *Methodist Times*, to justify Great Britain's course,—Chamberlain, Rhodes, Milner and all. No exaggeration of the Boer's faults can exceed his. His race-hatred of them is boiled down. He will not allow pleas for the Boers in his paper. The

afternoon of Peace Sunday, December 24, he devoted his entire discourse to a violent defense of the war on the British side. He still protested that he abhorred war. "It is inconsistent," he said, "with both Christianity and common-sense." But in this case, though "*a crowning insanity*," it was necessary in order to defend Englishmen against the wiles and wickedness of the Boers. Mr. Hughes' audience, trained for years under his peace teachings, could not swallow all this absurdity without solemn protest. For every charge he brought against the Boers, some one in the audience shouted one back against the conduct of the British officials. When he was justifying the war, though "war is un-Christian and inconsistent with common-sense," a lady stood up and, swinging a Bible above her head, condemned him out of his own mouth. One cannot help asking whether Mr. Hughes ever had more than a scenic attachment to the principles which he so eloquently professed. When the war is over, he will probably profess as loudly as ever that war is "the crowning insanity," that "force is no remedy," that "race-hatred is diabolical," but he will have to seek new audiences. If he should ever proclaim again that Socialists are better peace men than ministers of the gospel, the people will have an added reason for believing the truth of the assertion. Nothing can be more deplorable or more pitiable than the course which Mr. Hughes has taken.

Mediation.

A large amount of influence has been brought to bear on President McKinley to try to induce him to tender the good offices of the United States with a view to bringing to an end the war in South Africa. This has come not from the peace organizations alone, but from religious bodies, educational institutions, public meetings of citizens, prominent individuals, etc. So far no steps have been taken by the government, and there is little probability that any effort will be made in that direction until the military situation in South Africa undergoes a decided change. The government ought, however, to be on the lookout for the first favorable moment for mediation. The provisions of the Hague Convention make it possible for any neutral government to tender its good offices without being considered unfriendly. Yet our government is practically the only one which, from its well-known friendliness toward Great Britain, could do this with any hope of success. The offer, which would be welcomed by the Transvaal, would do no damage even if rejected by the British government. Its moral influence on the world would not be lost. Such an offer need not necessarily be made in a form which would implicitly recognize the independence of the Transvaal. The South African Republic has universally been recognized as independent

in its internal affairs. As these are the matters about which, ostensibly, the fighting is going on, mediation might, it seems to us, be offered in reference to these matters, leaving the questions of suzerainty and independence aside. The Transvaal would almost certainly be ready for this. If England declined, it would be a clear revelation of the real motive with which she is fighting.

Peace Bureau.

On the last day of December the International Peace Bureau at Berne addressed the following letter to President McKinley, imploring him to tender the good offices of the United States to bring to an end the South African War:

"*Mr. President:* On this last day of the year the thoughts of the friends of humanity turn to the Transvaal War, which constitutes one of the most painful events of the close of the nineteenth century. It is with ardent and universal longings for peace that the peoples are thinking at this moment of the rôle of peacemaker to which you are called by your high office and by the friendly relations which your great republic holds with the government of Her Britannic Majesty. The recent notification of a state of war between England and the two republics of South Africa has conferred upon the neutral governments the right to apply to the existing circumstances Article 3 of the Hague Convention relative to the tendering of good offices and mediation. The United States of America, whose representatives energetically supported the humanitarian principles contained in this convention, would perform a work of great merit if she should now devote her legitimate influence to the cause of peace in South Africa. History would honor her for the deed and the present generation also would be profoundly grateful. We venture to express the hope that our appeal for your benevolent intervention will find a favorable echo in your own generous heart, and we take the liberty of presenting to you, Mr. President, the expression of our high consideration.

On behalf of the Committee of the Bureau,

ELIE DUcommun,
Honorary Secretary.

Gold Mines and War.

The *National Single Taxer* might be much farther from the truth than when it says, as everybody knows, that the gold mines are the cause of the South African War:

"The land question is at the bottom of the Transvaal War. The land grabber is on the war path there. There is a franchise grievance, there is a dynamite monopoly, but these are effects, not causes, of the struggle between British and Boer. The gold mines are the cause. There is nothing in the Transvaal worth having except the gold mines. The country is an arid upland, badly watered, swept by cold blasts in winter and scorched by the sun in summer. In order to find fodder and water for their cattle, the Boers drive their herds nomad-fashion over large tracts. They live far apart; they do not wash very often; and they read the Bible twice a day.

If they huddled together, they would starve; if they washed very often, they would have no water to drink; and if they stopped reading the Bible they would have no culture at all. They take what they can get. It is not necessary to take sides in the struggle between British and Boer, in order to acknowledge that the land question is at the bottom of their war. The fact is patent. Sometimes the land question deals with agriculture, at other times with forests, but most often with urban sites, because the greatest values lie there. In the Transvaal the land question is one of mines, for the pastoral and agricultural values are not worth fighting about; there are no forests as far as I know, and the urban values are of small account so far, but the value of the Rand mines is enormous. The ridge near Johannesburg produces more gold annually than any other district in the world. The money markets, in their scramble for gold, are panic-stricken, because the supply from these has been temporarily cut off."

Czar is Pleased. Nicholas II. has addressed a rescript to Count Muravieff, commending him for his success in bringing about Cretan autonomy, in securing an ice-free outlet in the east, and in removing causes of misunderstanding with Great Britain and Japan. In regard to the outcome of the Hague Conference, the rescript says:

"I feel particular satisfaction in recording among the services you have rendered the efforts and care you have consecrated to the fulfilment of my inmost desire to assure to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace. The results of the labors of the conference at The Hague give me steadfast hope that solid bases have been established for the realization of the aim so dear to my heart, all the Powers having recognized the possibility and necessity of generally settling this question. I recall with real pleasure your eminently useful labors and devotion to the throne, and I particularly appreciate the assistance you have rendered in increasing the prestige of Russia by your brilliant execution of my directions and views, with the object of securing a pacific settlement of the complex problems of external policy."

It is an interesting fact that the Czar is keeping the work of the Hague Conference steadily before the world. His "steadfast hope" has behind it a steadfast purpose to use his influence at every possible point to further the work so auspiciously begun. It is rumored that he proposes to call another conference of the European nations this summer with a view to further discussion of a possible truce of armaments.

Trade War with Canada. Senator McMillan of Michigan is trying to induce our government to declare a trade war against Canada. It is scarcely thinkable that the government will view the proposition with any seriousness. The cause of the senator's belligerent spirit is the act of the government of Ontario requiring the lessees of the timber lands in the province

to have their logs sawed before shipping. Under the Dingley tariff pine logs can be shipped into the United States free, while sawed pine lumber pays two dollars duty per thousand feet. Under this law the Ontario saw-mill men are driven out of the United States market, because the men who imported the logs and sawed them on this side could undersell them. If the duty on sawed pine lumber were restored to the old rate of one dollar per thousand feet there would be no trouble. The attempt to drive the Canadian lumbermen out of our market by doubling the old duty has resulted in the retaliation act, which is crippling the Michigan lumbermen, whose timber lands are exhausted, by preventing them from bringing logs over from Canada. If this government should undertake to get even with Canada by declaring a general trade war, it would not in the least benefit the Michigan lumbermen and would do immense mischief in many other directions. About eighty million dollars worth of United States goods, mostly manufactured, are sold in Canada yearly, while Canada sells to us less than half that amount, mostly raw materials. A trade war which would cut off thirty millions of dollars of trade on the Canadian side, would destroy more than twice that much on our side. A trade war is one in which the other side can fight too. It is amazing that intelligent men in the Senate, or anywhere else, will advocate measures springing from as low and selfish motives, and leading to as disastrous results as that proposed by the senator from Michigan. If Mr. McMillan would advise the undoing of the first step which has led to the present trouble he would deserve a hearing, and he would be heard. Men who go to war must expect to share in its destructiveness.

Conscription Approaching. The editor of *Concord* thinks that England has reached the last stage before conscription. The regular army, the navy force, the militia and the volunteers now make up a total of about 900,000 men-at-arms, or one-seventh of the male population between the ages of twenty and forty years. No further increase can take place except at the cost of industrial decay, and this increase is quite sure not to take place voluntarily. A large proportion of the army and navy are doomed to foreign service, and Lord Wolseley declares that conscription for this service is impossible. "We are then," says *Concord*, "driven to the conclusion that the half-born ideal of the military class is a highly paid mercenary army for foreign affairs plus a compulsory home army in which the utmost inducements, and even a measure of social pressure, should be applied in emergencies to 'volunteer' for foreign service—such inducements and such pressure as are being used at the present moment to get militiamen, volunteers

and reservists into service in South Africa. This is the best notion we can form of the next stage in the military development of the British people. If this be the plan, the sooner it is understood the sooner there will be a revolt against the whole fraud and wickedness of militant imperialism."

**Open Door
in China.**

Secretary Hay is considered to have won a very great diplomatic triumph in the success of his negotiations for insuring the "open door" for American trade in China. Great Britain had long desired and worked for the assurance from the other Powers that the "open door" would be maintained, but had failed to secure it. Our Secretary of State asked for written assurances from all the Powers which have obtained concessions in China. Replies have been received from all but Italy and Japan, and the non-receipt of their notes is probably due to a delay in the mails, as they were foremost in welcoming our overtures. It seems that this formal agreement of the great Powers ought to work for the preservation of the integrity of China. There will be less temptation to annex territory now that it has been agreed that all parts of the empire shall remain open to the commerce of all the Powers on like terms. However, formal agreements are easily broken when the ambition or greed of a nation dictates, and there is no absolute certainty that the "open door" will be maintained until all these Powers abandon the policy of exclusion on their own account, and become convinced that freedom of trade is the right policy, and that every nation gains by the gain of every other. Mr. Hay's success will certainly lead in this direction.

**The Only
Gospel Way.**

In his Christmas sermon Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of New York spoke as follows, as to the only gospel way of promoting civilization :

"When all those matters (economics, etc.) are put one side and we come on to ground that is distinctly *my* province as a representative of Jesus Christ, then I do not yield to you; and I am going to say to you, without any 'buts' or 'wheresoever,' that to promote civilization by the use of swords and artillery is false to the word, example and life of Jesus Christ and of all his apostles, and alien to the entire genius of Christianity. If you say to that, that there are places in the world where Christianity has sprung up as an aftergrowth of military conquest, undoubtedly; but that does not alter anything so far as relates to the point I have just made. It does not relieve filthy soil that flowers grow out of it. God is all the time doing that thing. . . . Or you may claim that the powder and shot method of extending civilization is more feasible, works with greater promptness. A Krupp gun does quick execution; a missionary and a Bible are slow. I do not dispute that. I am not here to claim that Christianity is feasible. A great many Christians, laymen and clergymen of our own and other

denominations, have during the past year confessed that Christianity is not feasible. Thousands of ministers have practically been confessing to the world these last twelve months that Christ's way of saving the world will not work. . . . Perhaps they are right; at least I am not here to say that they are *not* right. I should be sorry to have to conclude that the gospel is inadequate without gunpowder to support it, and when I do conclude that, I shall stop preaching out of self-respect; at least I shall stop calling myself a preacher of the *gospel*. . . . I have simply dropped all questions of gold and diamonds and commercial perquisites, of which I know little, and have stated to you the mind of Jesus Christ, of which I do know something. Now you can ignore that mind and promote civilization by killing,—which may be the best way,—or you can adopt that mind and promote civilization by making alive, which is the only gospel way."

**Workingmen
and War.**

Apropos of the Transvaal War, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, president of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, London, has sent a timely letter to the members of the English Workingmen's Clubs, of whose Union he is the president. The plea of his letter is "the need of education in politics." Justice, he argues, in international relations is indispensable for national security and welfare. War is a denial of justice. Many, however, consider the bludgeon method just, wise and honorable. Accordingly thousands of men supposed to be civilized are led by their rulers to murder each other about some dispute of which they know nothing. Each country saddles itself with debt. Public works absolutely necessary to national prosperity are neglected. Militarism devours the prosperity of every nation. The military class grows ever more powerful. Militarism also spells moral ruin. It creates a thirst for false glory, conquest of weaker races, robbery. It means despotism, oligarchy, as evidenced by the Dreyfus case in France, the insolence of the German army. Next to justice, a still nobler ideal than justice, is fraternity. War is the contradiction of fraternity. Fraternity leads men to coöperate. It is the origin of all the deeds of goodness. It is the moral sunshine of the world. War is the opposite. In its track follow murder, plunder, incendiarism, torture, misery, ruin in a thousand forms. Military rivalry has led to conscription in many great states. It will be so in England, if the people do not vigorously oppose the military chiefs. Shall England be cursed with a law of *compulsory man-slaying*? Mr. Pratt then pleads with the workingmen that every one who throws his vote in support of evil is a traitor. Workingmen form the immense majority of voters. They must study political questions carefully, impartially. The Union of Workingmen was founded for this purpose. If London possessed two hundred vigorous clubs affiliated with the Union, such a war as that with the Transvaal

would have been impossible. It was impossible for a candid man to understand why this war should have come about. Those who had brought it on were guilty of a great national crime. The English people chiefly were guilty. Many of them were ignorant and careless, many infected with militarism, love of fighting and a passion for stealing other men's lands. Great responsibility rests on the workingmen's clubs in preventing such disasters from falling on the nation.

Samoa Treaty. The Samoan treaty, in accordance with which England withdraws and the control of the islands is divided between the United States and Germany, was ratified by the Senate in executive session on the 16th of January. Senator Bacon opposed the treaty on the ground that it annulled the old treaty provisions and annexed the islands falling to the United States, and brought them under our sovereignty, without the consent of the inhabitants of the islands. The friends of the treaty, replying to Senator Bacon and other opponents, insisted that the old treaty provisions were not annulled by the new agreement, and that the islands which the treaty gives to this country would simply be under a protectorate as formerly, but under sole United States protectorate instead of a joint protectorate as heretofore. After two hours of debate the treaty was ratified by the Senate without a division

Military Education. A writer in *Werner's Magazine* for January argues for military education on the ground that boys naturally take to tales of battle and accounts of wars and military adventures. He says: "Every boy is fond of the brass buttons and the bright cloth of the cadet uniform, and he resolves that he will be a soldier some day. Tales of battle on sea and land and accounts of wars and military adventures interest him most." There are two most fallacious and dangerous principles underlying this reasoning: One is that battles on land and sea are a noble pursuit and that young men may train for them as a profession and prepare to bring them on, just as they would for teaching, or preaching, or trading, or any other of the helpful, constructive arts of life. Battles on land or sea should, on the contrary, be looked at by all young men with horror and loathing, as the most inhuman deeds which men are ever called on to perform. The second fallacy underlying the argument of the writer quoted is, that whatever boys are inclined to do and take to, they should be trained in and for. For if the argument is to be held valid for the fighting instinct and the love of brass buttons, it is valid for every other instinct and every other love of "fuss and feathers." This principle, stripped of all veneering and supposed justifying motives, is animal-

ism pure and simple. The whole course of a right education is directed toward the evolving of *right principles* of conduct, with a love of the true, the beautiful and the good; and at the same time toward the suppression of selfish, vile and destructive instincts. If exactness, neatness, promptness, obedience and coöperation cannot be secured without cultivating the arts of hate and death, it would be a thousand times better to leave the boys angular, slouchy, careless and whining. But military education is in no sense necessary to secure these qualities, as any one knows who calls to mind the multitudes of young men who have them without ever having taken a drill-step or stuck a gun to his shoulder. All the careless, lazy, whining, slouchy boys also could be brought to possess these traits if the effort to give them were only made by teachers in healthful, harmless ways. It is a slander on human nature to assume that manly, upright, handsome young men can only be made through training in the art of man-killing.

Airship as Peacemaker. The near approach of the solution of the airship problem leads Mr. Charles H. Ames of Boston, in a letter to the *Boston Herald*, to declare his belief that this solution will compel the peace of the world:

"Once granted the existence of a dirigible airship, capable of carrying one or two men and a few thousands, or even hundreds, of pounds of the highest explosives such as are now at the service of science, and military operations of the ordinary sort will cease. It will be seen that not only all camps and storehouses, but all forts and ramparts, all armies and ironclads, will be absolutely at the mercy of the man with the airship. When it is possible for even two men in one small airship to float at night over New York, or London, or Paris, or any other great metropolis, carrying no lights themselves, but guided perfectly by the lights of the city, and at a height so great that no interference with them could be attempted even if their presence could be known, and from that height to drop at any point they chose the awful explosives which would shatter any human structure, then, indeed, the climax and end will be reached. In the presence of such a possibility, the leading nations of the world will simply be obliged to confederate and to elect peace to avoid annihilation. No nation will go to war when war means annihilation. When the resources of science can be applied as I have suggested, then the powers of all government will be combined for the absolute control of these resources."

This is an exhilarating prognostication, and if there were assurance that it would be realized, the peace societies would probably all at once invest their small stock in the airship business. But we have little confidence that the end of war will or can come in this way. Nations have always found a way of offsetting the inventions of their neighbors. If one of them should go on the

war-path in the air, the others would do the same. The airship floating noiselessly over a great city or a fort to destroy it, would find another silently floating in the same region armed with lyddite guns, to blow it in pieces. Men who will fight under present frightful conditions would fight battles in the air at whatever risk. Ever since the invention of gunpowder it has been confidently prophesied that the new implements would put an end to war. But no progress has yet been made in that direction. The only effect has been to change the manner of fighting. All progress toward the abolition of war has been on the positive side—the growth of intelligence, of conscience, of goodwill, of intercommunication, of commerce. Airships will certainly aid in the development of these and will thus aid in putting an end to war, but not otherwise we fear.

Ethical Opposition to War.

Record:

"One trait may be traced through the whole present ethical movement on the continent of Europe: it is the strong resistance to the military spirit and to the military method of dealing with social questions. It implies a revision of all those moral valuations which issue in the worship of the destroying hero, and the elevation of a new type of man, adapted in all habits of thought and action to withstand the feverishness and excitement of the time. The ethical movement in France, for instance, as organized in the "*Union pour l'Action Morale*," is the spiritual concentration of all the opposition to that hierarchy of the sword which is the menace of France. Expressing the same aim Professor Morenos, in Venice, the leader of the "*Cercolo Etico-sociale*," addressing a meeting of mothers in his workingmen's school, said that the mothers should cultivate in the souls of their children the new world-redeeming force of mildness. Similarly the German Society for Ethical Culture, according to the motives of its founders, is an attempt to check the demoralization for which Bismarck was responsible, by encouraging that spirit of remorseless brutality, which, although it may have been of some use in the time of the Roman Empire, is absolutely inappropriate to the complex tasks of modern civilization."

W. C. T. U. Peace Work.

Before us lies the twelfth annual report of the peace and arbitration department of the national W. C. T. U. It is a small pamphlet of thirty-four pages, containing Mrs. Bailey's summary of the work of the department for the past year, and her comments on the general aspects of the peace question. This department of the work of the W. C. T. U. is now organized in twenty-eight states, besides the District of Columbia and the territory of New Mexico. Each state has a superintendent, and as

far as possible also each county. This brings a large number of women into active peace work, and among them are some of the most gifted women in the Temperance Union. The chief work of the department is directed toward the right training of children in regard to peace, but there is scarcely an aspect of the peace movement which does not receive serious attention. The principal event in the work of the department the past year, aside from its regular lines, was the simultaneous holding of meetings all over the nation at the time of the opening of the Hague Conference, which the W. C. T. U. supported with all its forces. Much of Mrs. Bailey's report is given up to abstracts of reports from the state superintendents, by whom a large amount of most valuable local work has been done. Mrs. Bailey's report can be had by addressing her at Winthrop Centre, Me.

John Ruskin.

John Ruskin, who has just died, was one of the prominent figures in English life during the last fifty years. He was a great lover of beauty, and did vigorous art criticism. But his work in this line, though he gave more attention to it than to anything else, has not been considered of the highest order. His contributions to the discussion of labor problems were very original and highly valuable, some of his lectures on the subject being widely read in many countries. He was considered a master of vigorous Anglo-Saxon English, his use of monosyllabic words being extraordinary. His style was, however, often far from good, his sentences being frequently long, parenthetical, and sadly lacking in simplicity. This defect he probably owed to Carlyle, whom he considered the greatest of English thought-masters. His position on the subject of war was a curious one, and we hope to discuss it more at length hereafter. On the whole, whatever may have been his theoretical views, he was strongly opposed to war as it is carried on among modern peoples in the spirit of ambition and sordid commercialism. No more striking passage is found in the whole range of anti-war literature than that regarding woman's power of promoting peace, which is found at the close of the lecture on war, in the "Crown of Wild Olive." Some sentences from this we have given on the front page of this issue.

Philippine Secrets.

The campaign in the Philippines still goes on doing its deadly, un-Christian work. Nearly every day brings reports of engagements in which "large numbers" of natives are killed and "one" or "two" Americans. The Filipinos are no longer gathered in large bodies, but in small bands in many places, it seeming to be their plan in this way to prolong hostilities till the rainy season again sets

in. General Otis sends word every few days that the "insurrection" is about over, that the war will shortly end, but somehow there is enough fighting and chasing natives to keep sixty-five thousand soldiers in the islands. At Washington debating on the subject still continues. Nothing new is produced, but something has to be said by the imperialists to save appearances. Senator Hoar has never done any finer work than in his brief reply in the Senate to the brilliant, bare-faced sordidness of Senator Beveridge's eloquent plea for "keepin' foriver the Phillepeens," unless it was in his letter to the press in reply to Mr. Quigg's charge that he wanted the country to "skulk from its duty." An effort has been made by senators to get the whole Philippine correspondence, especially that between the President and the Paris Peace Commission. But after a great show of readiness on the part of Administration senators and much talk of "boomerangs," Senator Davis and others who knew the secrets concluded it was wisest for the honor and safety of the country to shunt the whole matter. And this was done. This covering up of the secrets of the negotiations, even from senators who are a part of the treaty-making power, does not look well. The people also, who are the real rulers of this country, have a right to know the facts in a case involving such momentous interests as are involved in the Philippine question. But it seems that neither people nor senators are to be permitted to know the secrets of the "wisdom and knowledge" of those who profess to be leading the country gloriously in the ways of Providence! Ring and boss rule has already done infinite mischief in city, state and nation, but the worst is yet to come, if the nation is to be led squarely away from its foundation principles by those at its head, and nobody but themselves considered fit to know the reasons why.

South Africa. The sad struggle in South Africa shows no symptoms of abating. The month has been one of siege and death and painful anxiety and sorrow. After the defeat of the attempt of the Boers to take Ladysmith by assault, several days of inactivity on both sides passed. In the south and southwest the armies are still facing each other with no decided move on either side. The sieges of Mafeking and Kimberly continue, though at this writing there is a report that the former has been relieved. There has been a movement from the north by a small body of British for the relief of the place, and this report may prove true, though it is quite as likely, judging from previous reports, that the place has been "relieved" by the Boers. The chief center of activity has been on the Tugela river. After many days of waiting, preparation and reinforcement, General Buller moved a considerable

part of his forces west, up and across the river. The reports of the movements and fighting have been meager. The British seem to have met with stubborn resistance, and after several days of fighting had gained but little ground. At last in the endeavor to force a passage to Ladysmith, a night assault was made by General Warren's division on Spion's Kop, which was thought to be the key to the Boer position. This assault was at first successful, but the position was retaken and the English forced to retreat. There are many rumors afloat, and the general impression seems to be that General Buller has been again defeated and may be forced to recross the Tugela. The losses on both sides have evidently been heavy, though exact figures are not available. English reinforcements continue to arrive at Cape Town, and others are on the way. The Boers appear to be in strong force at all the points of attack, and no guess can be made as to the time of continuance of the war. Not much has been heard of Lord Roberts and General Kitchener since their arrival at Cape Town. Rumors are abundant of disagreements and jealousies in the British war office. The British public is in a state of gloomy foreboding, and there is serious talk of calling out at once the whole volunteer force and putting the fleet immediately on a war footing. The situation may be described as one of terrors by night and death and pestilence at noonday.

Among the distinguished men in England who have openly arraigned the government for the war in South Africa is Dr. John Watson, so well known throughout the English-speaking world for his high character, impartial spirit and sound judgment. In a recent sermon on the war in South Africa he spoke as follows:

"What is certain is that the immediate occasion of this disastrous war was the desire of a pastoral people to retain the control of their own country, and the determination of a handful of mine-owning millionaires to seize it for their own ends. They were not themselves brave enough to fight, and now they are not generous enough to give, being as mean now as they were cowardly before; but they were cunning enough to induce a gang of criminal adventurers to make that raid for which we are all now paying, in sorrow or in blood, and in the end to set by the ears our great empire and this little nation of country folk. Who have been so eager for war as the baser herd of gamblers on our stock exchange, who are the disgrace of an honorable business? Who were so ready yesterday to sing patriotic songs and drink patriotic toasts, and who but they have had the heart to play upon the feelings of the nation in their most sensitive hours by lying rumors of victory, so that whether we laugh or weep those brigands may reap their ill-gotten gain, won at the expense of men's blood and a nation's regret?"

The motives here assigned by Dr. Watson are certain to be set down by history as the real cause of the war. There are undoubtedly multitudes of English people who justify the war on other and higher grounds. It is not probable, either, that the Salisbury government as a whole deliberately went into the war from such motives. But their crime is that they allowed themselves to be hooked in the nose and led away by Mr. Chamberlain and the South African Ring. At least that is the opinion of a great number of the truest men in England, who are very close to Downing Street, and from whom the real secrets of the situation are not and have not been kept hidden. How bitterly the sin is already being paid for!

**Boer
Character.**

There has been a persistent effort, ever since hostilities broke out in South Africa, to reduce the character of the Boers to the blackest and most barbarous type. That has been one of the chief arguments by which the British have been kept in patriotic and fighting mood. It is always so in war, each side holding the other in the lowest disrepute. Here is what an English prisoner, a lieutenant of the Royal Irish Fusileers, writes to his father of the treatment received by himself and his fellow-prisoners at Pretoria:

"We were all taken prisoners, together with the Gloucester Regiment and a battery of mountain artillery, which accounts for us being in Pretoria so soon. While we were in their laager they treated us extremely well and gave us food and tobacco. All you read about the Boers in England is absolutely untrue. They are most kind to the wounded and prisoners, looking after them as well as their own wounded, and anything they've got they will give you if you ask them, even if they deprive themselves. We came up to Pretoria in first-class sleeping carriages, and the way they treated us was most considerate, feeding us and giving us coffee every time we stopped. The day we arrived we took up quarters on the race course, but we have been moved into a fine brick building, with baths, electric light, etc. They provide us with everything, from clothes down to tooth brushes. They also feed us, and we are constantly getting presents of vegetables and cigars from private people. In fact, we can have everything we like except our liberty."

**Secretary's
Work.**

Secretary Trueblood will spend the month of February in a course of lectures in the South, under the auspices of the Alkahest Lecture Lyceum of Atlanta, Ga. The course began on January 30 at Henderson, Ky., and will take in cities in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. The subjects of the lectures will be "The Hague Conference; or the New Internationalism," "Modern Militarism; or the Colossal Crime of Europe," "The Federation of the World," and possibly other kindred topics.

Brevities.

. . . The *Anglo-Russian* says that "the Transvaal War affects not English and Boer alone. It has called to life again the spectre of aggressive militarism all over the world, after the recent seemingly mortal blow given to it at the Hague Peace Conference. The God of War has again been firmly fixed on his pedestal upon which he was seriously shaken but a few months ago. Therein lies the grave significance of the present South African calamity for the world at large."

. . . Mr. Walter S. Logan, a prominent member of the New York bar, maintains that every child born of Filipino parents since the treaty of Paris was ratified is a citizen of the United States, and can maintain his right to the franchise before the United States Supreme Court on coming of age.

. . . The eighteenth conference of the International Law Association, held at Buffalo Aug. 31 to Sept. 2, 1899, was one of the most noteworthy in the history of the Association. The proceedings of the conference have been published at the office, 33 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. The report fills three hundred and fifty pages, and contains all the addresses and discussions. The price is three shillings and sixpence.

. . . A bill is before Congress, expected to become law in a short time, giving Porto Rico a suitable civil government and free trade with the United States.

. . . The Peace Committee of the Society of Friends of New England, representing the membership for the six New England States, has sent an address to President McKinley suggesting mediation by the United States at the earliest opportune moment, with the view of bringing to a speedy end the deplorable war in South Africa.

. . . "We are now friends with England and with all mankind. May we never see another war, for in my opinion there never was a good war or a bad peace."—*Benjamin Franklin in 1783.*

. . . "The fight in the next twenty-five years will be between militarism and the Church of Jesus Christ, and we might as well be preparing for it."—*Dr. George C. Lorimer.*

. . . "I for one would fain join the cadence of hammer-strokes that shall beat swords into ploughshares."—*John Ruskin.*

. . . The Dutch Peace Society has just published its twenty-seventh year-book, a valuable document of more than one hundred pages.

. . . The Society for International Study and Correspondence, founded in 1895, now has eighteen hundred members. It has committees in more than thirty European cities, and members in many parts of the world. The purpose of the Society, whose seat is at Paris, 77 rue Denfert-Rochereau, is to promote the "communion of peoples" through correspondence and the study of international questions.

. . . The International Peace Bureau at Berne, which acts in the name of the peace societies of the world, has sent an urgent request to President McKinley asking that the United States government offer to mediate in order to put an end to the Transvaal War.